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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-106
S. 1710

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 1710

- April 24, 1961 Sen. Moss and others introduced and Sen. Moss discussed S. 1710 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill, and remarks of Sen. Moss.
- Rep. King, Utah, introduced H. R. 6584 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
- June 29, 1961 Sen. Moss submitted proposed amendments. (Amendments were not printed).
- July 6, 1961 Senate committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1710.
- July 10, 1961 Senate committee reported S. 1710 with amendments. S. Report No. 503. Print of bill and report.
- July 11, 1961 Senate passed S. 1710 as reported.
- July 12, 1961 S. 1710 was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as referred.
- Committee discharged.
- July 13, 1961 House passed S. 1710 without amendment.
- July 26, 1961 Approved: Public Law 87-106.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-106

EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK LOANS. Continues until December 31, 1961, the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans and supplemental advances to borrowers.

S. 1710

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 24, 1961

Mr. MOSS (for himself, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. METCALF, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. HICKEY, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. ENGLE, and Mr. MAGNUSON) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans under such Act until July 14, 1963, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) section 2 (c) of the Act of April 6, 1949, as
4 amended (12 U.S.C. 1148a-2 (c)), is amended by striking
5 out at the beginning of the first sentence, "For a period of
6 four years from the effective date of this subsection", and
7 inserting in lieu thereof, "Until July 14, 1963,".

8 (b) Section 2 (c) of such Act is further amended by
9 striking out in the second sentence thereof "July 14, 1961",
10 and inserting in lieu thereof "July 14, 1967".

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans under such Act until July 14, 1963, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Moss, Mr. Long of Missouri, Mr. Church, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Chavez, Mr. Hickey, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Yarbrough, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Engle, and Mr. Magnuson

APRIL 24, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

H. R. 6584

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 24, 1961

Mr. KING of Utah introduced the following bill; which was referred to the
Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans under such Act until July 14, 1963, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That (a) section 2 (c) of the Act of April 6, 1949, as
4 amended (12 U.S.C. 1148a-2 (c)), is amended by striking
5 out at the beginning of the first sentence "For a period of
6 four years from the effective date of this subsection", and in-
7 serting in lieu thereof "Until July 14, 1963,".

8 (b) Section 2 (c) of such Act is further amended by
9 striking out in the second sentence thereof "July 14, 1961",
10 and inserting in lieu thereof "July 14, 1967",

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6584

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans under such Act until July 14, 1963, and for other purposes.

By Mr. King of Utah

APRIL 24, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

made in the past 8 years, and that no other trunkline had a domestic subsidy claim pending.

The domestic trunk carriers have demonstrated that sound management practices and efficient operating economics can get the job done without having to rely on Federal subsidy. Chairman Boyd of the CAB noted in his concurring opinion in the United-Capital case that he had grave reservations that the CAB could "properly provide direct subsidy" to the trunks where nonsubsidized service is available.

Thus, as a practical matter, the CAB no longer feels the trunklines are eligible for Federal subsidy. The legislation now introduced would give full support to the CAB policy by simply eliminating the eligibility provision in the law as it relates to domestic routes of domestic trunkline carriers. Other classes, such as local service carriers, international carriers and helicopter airlines, would remain fully eligible.

The bill would also prohibit subsidy payments to cargo airlines, none of which have received subsidy although some seek it, and to any future new classes of airlines. I certainly hope that legislation accomplishing this end can be enacted at this session of Congress.

EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK LOANS

Mr. MOSS. Madam President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans under such act until July 14, 1963, and for other purposes.

Many ranchers in my State of Utah and elsewhere in the West are in distress because of prolonged drought, imports of sheep and cattle, and increased expenses without a corresponding increase in income. A serious credit situation has developed. Immediate assistance can best be provided through reactivation of the special livestock loan program.

This program was first authorized in 1953, primarily to assist livestock owners in maintaining basic herds during the period of prolonged drought and unstable livestock prices. Under the original authority, loans could be made to new applicants only through July 14, 1957, but the authority was extended to authorize loans to indebted borrowers until July 14, 1961. Unless authority is extended by additional legislation, special livestock loans cannot be made after the July 14 expiration date.

Ranchers conducting family-type operations are eligible for consideration under the Farmers Home Administration regular operating loan program. However, this program, even if amended as recommended in the new farm legislation, is not adequate to finance many of the larger livestock operations now in trouble in my State and throughout the West.

The special livestock loan program has proved sound and highly successful in the past. Approximately \$90 million has been loaned, with more than 93 percent paid back, with interest, to date. Offi-

cials of the Farmers Home Administration anticipate that total payout will be 98 percent.

The program will not require specific appropriation since the Secretary of Agriculture already has the authority under Public Law 38 to use the revolving funds provided for emergency loans for special livestock loans. This is fortunate, since time is of the essence.

I hope my colleagues who have similar credit problems among livestock operators in their States will wish to join me in cosponsoring this legislation. I ask unanimous consent that the bill lie on the desk until Thursday to enable those who wish to join as cosponsors to do so before the bill is printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will lie on the desk, as requested by the Senator from Utah.

The bill (S. 1710) to amend the act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans under such act until July 14, 1963, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. Moss, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

FREE IMPORTATION UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS OF PICTURE FILM

Mr. MAGNUSON. Madam President, by request, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for the free importation under certain conditions of exposed or developed picture film.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1715) to provide for the free importation under certain conditions of exposed or developed picture film, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON, by request, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Madam President, the purpose of the bill is to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, so as to permit colleges, academies, schools, and all institutions of higher learning to transport, without duty, into the United States, sound recordings, films, and slides, which are to be used by them in the nonprofit television and radio broadcasts.

The Tariff Act of 1930 provides for the free entry of books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints, and charts, by such institutions for their own use, or for the encouragement of fine arts. It fails to include new visual and aural techniques of communication and instruction.

The instant bill attempts to bring the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 up to date, so as to permit these educational organizations and institutions to import, free of duty, sound recordings, film, slides, and transparencies, so as to encourage arts, science, and education, over radio and television stations owned by them.

A comparable bill, Public Law 85-458—85th Congress, H.R. 7454—was passed by the Congress and became law on June 13, 1958. However, that bill extended paragraph 1631 of the Tariff Act for only the period of June 13, 1958, to July 1, 1960.

BOARDS OF VISITORS TO COAST GUARD AND MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMIES—APPOINTMENTS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. METCALF in the chair). The Chair wishes to announce for the Vice President the appointment of Senator SMITH of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Board of Visitors to the Coast Guard Academy; and the appointment of Senator MUSKIE, of Maine, to be a member of the Board of Visitors to the Merchant Marine Academy.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR WATER RESOURCES PLANNING—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on behalf of the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], I ask unanimous consent that the Junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], be listed as an additional cosponsor of S. 1629, the bill to provide financial assistance to the States for comprehensive water resources planning and that at the next printing of the bill, his name be added.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATIONS OF RICHARD M. SCAMMON TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS AND LOUIS J. DOYLE TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, as chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, I wish to announce that a public hearing on the nominations of Richard M. Scammon to be Director of the Census and Louis J. Doyle to be General Counsel of the Post Office Department will be held Thursday, April 27, 1961, at 10:30 a.m. in room 6202 of the new Senate Office Building.

The hearing will be open to the public and will be held before the full committee.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. CARLSON:

Article entitled "Serving County and City in Kansas," written by Maurice Flagg, and published in the Red Cross Journal of April 1961.

By Mr. METCALF:

Article entitled "Interdependence Key to Mutual Welfare of Canada and the United States," written by Hon. Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, and published in the spring 1961 issue of Inco.

er articles imported for exhibition by religious societies or institutions. This bill was passed by the House in the 85th Congress, but in light of the short time remaining before the end of the session, it was not enacted by both bodies.

I first took an interest in this matter in light of the problems faced by the Sisters of Notre Dame in Rochester, N.Y., in arranging to temporarily import certain religious objects from the Motherhouse in Canada for exhibition in the United States.

Last year when I introduced this bill, which was S. 1333, reports were received from the Commerce Department, the State Department, and the Tariff Commission. All three Departments indicated that they could find no objections to the enactment of this measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1705) to provide for the temporary free entry of religious scene-ramas and other articles imported for exhibition by religious societies or institutions, introduced by Mr. KEATING, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 308 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C., sec. 1308, relating to temporary free entry for articles under bond), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subdivision:

"(14) Articles for exhibition by any corporation or association organized and operated for religious purposes, including cemeteries, schools, hospitals, orphanages, and similar nonprofit activities staffed and controlled by such corporation or association."

(b) Such section 308 is further amended by striking out "and" at the end of subdivision (12), and by striking out the period at the end of subdivision (13) and inserting in lieu thereof "; and".

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 406 OF THE FEDERAL AVIATION ACT

Mr. THURMOND. Madam President, on behalf of myself and Senators MORTON, BARTLETT, BENNETT, BUTLER, DOUGLAS, HART, LONG of Louisiana, PROXMIRE, RANDOLPH, SPARKMAN, and YARBOROUGH, I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill to amend section 406 of the Federal Aviation Act and ask that it be appropriately referred.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1709) to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 with respect to the ratemaking elements for the transportation of mail by air carriers, introduced by Mr. THURMOND (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. THURMOND. Madam President, this bill is substantially the same as S. 3887 of the 85th Congress and S. 3603 of the 85th Congress.

The purpose of this bill is to make the domestic trunk airline systems ineligible for subsidy for their domestic service, and the bill would also prevent the payment of subsidy to all cargo carriers. The authorization for subsidy for the trunkline carriers for their foreign operations would be unaffected. All other types of carriers holding mail certificates, except domestic trunkline routes and all cargo carriers, would remain eligible for subsidy.

The original subsidy provision was written into the Civil Aeronautics Act in 1938 at a time when air transportation was an infant industry and the Congress concluded that it would need assistance to get started. The domestic trunkline system, however, is no longer operated by an infant industry, as evidenced by the fact that in 1960, gross revenue of the 11 domestic trunkline carriers was \$2 billion. The Civil Aeronautics Board recently pointed out that the domestic trunkline carriers have now operated without subsidy for about 9 years.

The all cargo lines have never drawn subsidy. The Civil Aeronautics Board issued certificates to all cargo carriers, originally, with the understanding from the all cargo carriers that they did not want subsidy, and both the certificates originally issued and those now held by the all cargo carriers expressly prohibit subsidy payments to them.

Mr. President, in the period subsequent to 1939 the domestic trunklines were paid in excess of \$191 million in subsidy for their domestic operation. The purpose of the Congress to help an infant industry to get on its feet has been served. Now is the time to take steps to preclude a heavy potential tax burden which will no longer serve a useful purpose. Experience has proven that the domestic trunkline system can now be operated without subsidy, and there is no justification whatsoever for parts of it, or for individual companies within it, to be subsidized. Were one trunkline carrier to be awarded subsidy now that the system has proved self-sufficient, it would seriously jeopardize the stability based on competition now providing service without subsidy.

We have heard much in recent months concerning the existence of competitive advantages flowing from governmental policies allegedly enjoyed by one mode of surface transportation in relation to other modes. A repeal of the authorization for subsidy for the domestic trunkline carriers would prevent, at least in this area, the creation of an unfair advantage for the domestic trunklines over their railroad and bus competitors. At the same time this bill will put the American public on notice that the domestic trunk carriers are now competing on their own without benefit of unearned subsidy from taxpayers.

The considerations which recommended passage of this proposed legislation are not confined to the economic area, however. The passage of the bill would lead to decisions more in harmony with the public interest and to route assignment cases which are decided

more on the basis of facts and less on the basis of pressures. At the present time any carrier, in determining to apply for a new trunk route, can afford to be overly optimistic concerning its ability to provide the necessary service on a competitive and profitable basis; for existing law insures such a carrier not only against financial loss but also of a profit on its invested capital. It is thus clear that it is to the interest of airline managements merely to be in the business, which is almost riskless insofar as the financial security of the airline is concerned. Once in the business, it is to the advantage of the airline management to build up the size of its route structure, because, by so doing, they acquire a greater number of local pressure groups throughout the country who will often, uncritically, support the company's aspirations. In summary, therefore, it is to the advantage of an airline management to promote a large rather than a small company; first, because subsidy claims in bad times will be larger, and, secondly, insofar as the subsidy claim is one for operating profit, that profit will presumably be a larger dollar figure than in the case of a smaller company, since the percentage will be computed on a larger dollar base.

Under the proposed legislation the carriers would merely have to shoulder the normal business responsibility of taking calculated risks in their route applications. They would be forced to make a hard factual analysis to determine whether or not they could provide the required service and operate the route profitably.

Obviously, if a particular airline company cannot do so, there would be no application for the route and no pressures on the Board to grant it.

Mr. MORTON. Madam President, will the distinguished Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. THURMOND. I am happy to yield to the distinguished Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. MORTON. Madam President, it is a pleasure to join with the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] and other colleagues in sponsorship of legislation eliminating the domestic subsidy eligibility of our trunkline air carriers.

For many years now, trunkline carriers have indicated that they no longer require Federal subsidy payments to maintain profitable operations over their domestic routes. Although small amounts have been paid to some carriers within the past 8 years, the evidence is very strong that trunkline subsidy payments are no longer necessary and that their eligibility should be terminated.

Enactment of the Civil Aeronautics Act in 1938 reflected congressional sentiment that Federal subsidy could be used to help the trunkline carriers get started. That need is long since past. The Civil Aeronautics Board in its order in the United-Capital Merger case, decided April 3, 1961, rejected Capital's request for subsidy with the observation that no trunkline is now on subsidy, that with minor exceptions no payments had been

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only
should not be quoted
or cited)

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Issued June 30, 1961
For actions of June 29, 1961
87th-1st, No. 109

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses passed appropriation continuation measure.

SENATE

1. TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses passed without amendment H. J. Res. 465, the appropriations continuation resolution to make temporary appropriations until August 31, 1961, to those departments and agencies, including this Department, whose annual appropriation bills have not yet been enacted. This measure will now be sent to the President (pp. 10846-7, 10956-7). This measure had been reported earlier by the H. Appropriations Committee (H. Rept. 612) (p. 10956), and the S. Appropriations Committee (no written report) (p. 10814).
2. TARIFF RATES. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6611, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to reduce temporarily the duty rates on purchases abroad by returning residents (S. Rept. 483). p. 10814
3. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 1458, to authorize the Federal Government to pay the costs of the transportation of the remains, families, and effects of Federal employees who die in service in Alaska and Hawaii (S. Rept. 484). p. 10814

4. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to the House amendment to S. 2154, to extend until September 15, 1961, authority for dual-rate contract agreements by steamship conferences. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10898-9, 10905
5. LIBRARY SERVICES. Passed without amendment S. 464, to grant the consent of Congress to interstate compacts for the development or operation of library facilities and services. p. 10834
6. HORSEMEAT IMPORTS. Passed as reported H. R. 4591, to provide for the free entry of horsemeat, fresh, chilled, or frozen, when imported in immediate containers weighing, with their contents, 10 pounds or more (the bill also provides for suspension of duties on metal scrap) (pp. 10903-4). This bill was reported with amendment by the Finance Committee on June 28 (S. Rept. 480) (p. 10727)
7. LIVESTOCK LOANS. Sen. Moss submitted amendments intended to be proposed to S. 1710, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans. p. 10821
8. EDUCATION. Sens. Mundt and Mansfield discussed the prospects for early enactment of legislation to continue Federal aid to schools in federally impacted areas. p. 10833
9. PUBLIC WORKS. Sen. Kerr inserted a list of projects approved by the Public Works Committee under the provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. pp. 10865-6
10. FEES AND CHARGES. Sen. McClellan inserted an article, "United States Seeks a Rise in Services Fees -- Wants More Income From Users of Its Activities." pp. 10866-7
11. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Fulbright inserted an article, "Foreign Aid Endorsement." pp. 10869-70
12. PUBLIC POWER. Sen. Moss inserted the transcript of a panel discussion of the Colorado River storage project in which it was stated that "a Federal system is essential in order to assure lowest cost power." pp. 10877-84
Sen. Bennett said that Congress "expressly intended that the private utilities should build the lines" for the upper Colorado project. pp. 10915-7
Sen. Kefauver said, "Government built and operated transmission facilities would not only save purchasers of electricity millions of dollars, but also insure the investment of the United States in the Colorado River storage project, itself." p. 10922
13. EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE. Sen. Mundt inserted a statement on, and proposed a number of amendments to, S. 1154, to amend the Education and Cultural Exchange Act. pp. 10928-9
14. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 3. p. 10953

HOUSE

15. TARIFFS. Passed without amendment H. R. 7678, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of wild animals and wild birds which are intended for exhibition or sale in the U. S. pp. 10960-1

the small rural areas of the country would be tremendously increased; the effective electoral strength of most States would be grossly distorted; voting interest in those States would be sharply reduced; the one-party system in other States would be greatly intensified, with incentive for fraud and additional franchise restrictions; Federal voting standards would be invited; splinter parties would be greatly encouraged; hairbreadth elections, with all of their divisive effects, would be made more frequent; the chances for victory of the Republican Party, and consequently the strength of the two-party system, would be permanently ended; and the election of a President and Vice President from different parties would again be made possible."

From a review of the debates, it seems that many Senators disagreed vigorously with many of these arguments. This is, of course, scarcely a case where anyone can say with assurance that all of the arguments are on one side. It seems to us, however, that the importance of maintaining the two-party system and the danger that lies in the development of splinter parties outweigh the alleged but uncertain advantages of proportional voting. Caution should be exercised in changing a system which is familiar and which works in exchanging the known for the unknown. For these reasons, the Department favors the more moderate plan proposed by former Senator Kennedy in Senate Joint Resolution 132 over the other measures before the subcommittee to abolish the electoral college.

There is another alternative. Pending bills S. 102 and Senate Joint Resolution 10 propose a commission to study and recommend improvements in the methods of nominating and electing the President and the Vice President. Under S. 102, the report to the Congress must be made not later than the beginning of the second regular session of the 87th Congress. Under Senate Joint Resolution 10, the report of the Commission must be made to the President and the Congress not later than 1 year after the effective date of the resolution. It may be desirable for this subcommittee to await the creation of such a commission and its report respecting the various proposals that deal with the electoral college before you take action on them.

MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1961—AMENDMENT

Mr. MILLER submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1154) to provide for the improvement and strengthening of the international relations of the United States by promoting better mutual understanding among the peoples of the world through educational and cultural exchanges, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF MERCHANT MARINE ACT, 1936, RELATING TO REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN VESSEL CONSTRUCTION EXPENSES—AMENDMENT

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 1183) to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, in order to provide for the reimbursement of certain vessel construction expenses, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK LOANS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. MOSS submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 1710) to amend the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans under such act until July 14, 1963, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF NATURAL GAS ACT—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the next printing of the bill (S. 1946) to amend section 4(e) of the Natural Gas Act relative to hearings concerning the lawfulness of new rate schedules, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SMITH] be added as a cosponsor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, June 29, 1961, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled joint resolution (S.J. Res. 106) transferring the management of the Senate Restaurants to the Architect of the Capitol, and for other purposes.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey:
Address by Hon. Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury before the National Press Club, Washington, D.C., on June 20, 1961.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:
Address delivered by Hon. Cyril E. King, Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands of the United States, at Organic Act Day ceremonies, at St. Thomas Democratic Club, V.I., on June 22, 1961.

Letter to himself from Dr. Frank W. Quattlebaum, of St. Paul, Minn., relating to voluntary assistance in medical care.

Article entitled "U.S.S. Hope Carries Health to Asia, Reaps Good Will," published in the Washington Star of June 28, 1961, relating to the results being achieved by the hospital ship, U.S.S. Hope.

Article entitled "New Approaches May Cut Job Losses Due to Automation," written by Sam Romer and published in the Minneapolis Tribune of June 25, 1961.

Article entitled "Competition Forces Variety Chains to Add Costly Items, Diversify," published in a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal; also an article entitled "Discount House Trend Grows," published in the Washington Post of June 7, 1961, relating to the trend in growth of the number of discount houses in the country.

Article entitled "Six Hundred Negro Teachers Face Problems in Desegregation," written by Carol E. Bowle and published in the Washington Post of June 12, 1961.

By Mr. SCOTT:

Editorial entitled "Country Needs Clear Statement of Policy," published in the Columbus (Ohio) Evening Dispatch of June 14, 1961, commenting upon a speech delivered in Cincinnati by Senator MORTON.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

Editorial, "School Aid: N.D.E.A. Revision," and news article, "Powell Is Gloomy on School Aid—Says It May Not Pass This Year," both from the New York Times, June 20, 1961.

Remarks by Frederick Taylor Wilson entitled "Triumph and Tragedy."

By Mr. THURMOND:

Editorial entitled "The Presidency—A Plan for Excessive Power," published in the State, Columbia, S.C., on June 22, 1961; and editorial entitled "The Court Produces an Enigma," published in the State, Columbia, S.C., on June 23, 1961.

Editorial entitled "Judicial Power," published in the Evening Star, on June 26, 1961.

By Mr. PROXMIER:

Article entitled "East-West Circle Formed to Tune of Laughter by Korean Orphans," written by Dorothy Madle, and published in the Milwaukee Sentinel of recent date.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

Article entitled "Tomorrow's Weather," written by Neil Hickey, and published in the American Weekly supplement to the Washington Post of May 7, 1961.

By Mr. STENNIS:

Review by William Leavitt of book entitled "Scientific Personnel Problem—Scientists in Government," written by Dr. Earl W. Lindveit, the review having been published in the Air Force magazine for June 1961.

By Mr. CAPEHART:

Article entitled "U.N. Job Proposal Great for Russians," written by Alice Widener and published in the Indianapolis Star of June 25, 1961.

Letter to himself dated June 27, 1961, from George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business, enclosing a Federal Trade Commission information release dated March 15, 1961, dealing with restraint of trade in the merchandising of tires, batteries, and accessories.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT:

Article entitled "Islam's Role in Emerging Africa," written by Louis Cassels, and published in Stars and Stripes for March 4, 1961; and a letter regarding the article, written by Dr. Pangkat Harahap Amo Ahmed Balagija Shiekh Mustafa K. Amier Ahmed bin Hahi Omar Umit Sahkal.

By Mr. WILEY:

Resolution of Wisconsin Federation of Conservation Clubs relating to conservation of natural resources.

ED KOTERBA

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, yesterday the news reached Washington that one of our good colleagues of the fourth estate, Mr. Ed Koterba, was killed in a plane accident.

Ed Koterba was a newspaperman who could write with a sharp pen, a broad pen, or a pen in between. He could be biting; he could be considerate; but he was always fair in what he had to say.

I recall his last column—at least, it was the last one I saw. It had to do with visitors who came to the capital of the Nation and visit the Capitol Building. What he had to say in it was, I think, quite pertinent to the existing situation, and indicated that he was not narrowminded in his concepts, but that he was aware of all things, as they affect all men.

Mr. Koterba, 42, was married to the former Dorothy Chalfant, of Waynesboro, Pa. They had one son, Ed., Jr.

Mr. Koterba joined the Waynesboro Record-Herald in 1945, and saw Army service in World War II and until 1951, when he was employed by the old Washington Times-Herald. He stayed with that newspaper after it merged with the Washington Post; but a year later he began to write a column which he sold to more than 100 newspapers.

Mr. Koterba gave that up in 1958, when he joined the Hall Syndicate. He went on a 25,000-mile tour of the United States that year, writing stories for the Hall group.

Then in January 1959, he was signed as a columnist by the United Features to replace the late Frederick Othman, another columnist. His articles appeared in the Washington Daily News and many other newspapers.

Mr. President, we all will miss Ed Koterba; and I, along with the minority leader, will miss Ed Koterba especially, because on many occasions he would be here in the front of the Senate Chamber, conversing with us and with many of his colleagues prior to the opening of the daily Senate sessions.

To his wife and family we extend our condolences and our deepest sympathies on the passing of a good husband, a good father, and outstanding reporter, and a good friend.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator from Montana yield to me?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. KEATING. I wish to say a word in tribute to Ed Koterba. I considered him one of the fairest and most even-minded journalists covering the Capital; and I wish a word of sympathy to go from me, also, to his fine family.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Senator from New York.

SELECTION OF HON. WESLEY POWELL, GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, AS CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I consider it a privilege to be able to rise today before my distinguished colleagues in the U.S. Senate to announce with pride the selection of the Honorable Wesley Powell, Governor of New Hampshire, as Chairman of the Governors' Conference. This excellent choice was made today at their meetings in Hawaii and I want first to congratulate the Governors of the 50 States for their fine selection.

Governor Powell is a young, able, energetic and dynamic leader, and, I am confident his fellow chief executives will be pleased with his service as their leader during the next year.

I have a deep personal satisfaction in this event. Wesley Powell, who is known to a substantial number of my colleagues in the Senate, began his service to the people of New Hampshire and of the United States as my secretary and later, my administrative assistant. He continued for a number of years, except

those years of World War II when he served overseas with distinction and valor. The Army gave him his honorable discharge and with it he came back to New Hampshire and Washington with a lifelong reminder of the terrors of war—a serious wound which he suffered during an Army aerial bombing attack.

His experience and ability in handling public affairs eventually won for him the Governorship of New Hampshire and now the chairmanship of the Governors' Conference. This is a great honor.

I know that all fine citizens of my home State of New Hampshire join with me in extending warmest congratulations to Governor Powell. Also, I know, too, that there are many Members of this body, as well as their assistants, who are pleased that one of their associates has been so greatly honored.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM VIENNA?

Mr. LONG of Hawaii. Mr. President, at the 44th annual convention of Lions International, at Atlantic City, last week, Sir Leslie Munro, former New Zealand Ambassador to the United States, was generously applauded for his remarks on the subject "Where Do We Go From Vienna?"

Sir Leslie received a spontaneous demonstration from the 30,000 people at the convention when he appealed for firmness on the Berlin issue:

How far * * * are the peoples of the United States, Britain and France ready to fight for Western Berlin? I believe they should. In my judgment, to abandon Western Berlin, whether quickly or slowly, to the Soviet, or its satellites, would be such cowardice and betrayal of principles and promises as to prove that the Western World could be no better in its performance than the shameful readiness to appease in 1938 and 1939 which led to the downfall of Czechoslovakia.

I ask unanimous consent that Sir Leslie's remarks be made part of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

(Address by Sir Leslie Munro, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., to the 44th annual convention of Lions International at Atlantic City, on June 23, 1961)

I am honored to address this great audience, representing an organization devoted, throughout the United States and indeed the free world, to fellowship, to the assistance of the needy and the sick, to good causes everywhere and, not least, to the promotion of peace through justice and strength.

On June 3, the President of this country, who has limited though great powers, and the Premier of the Soviet Union, whose powers are unlimited while he holds effective office, met in Vienna. The meeting revealed, as of course it would, an unmeeting of minds. For the philosophies of the West and the Communist world are irreconcilable. Peaceful coexistence, in Mr. Khrushchev's mind and objective, means the spread of communism throughout the world by any means. We are fools if we think otherwise.

I believe that I speak to you at the most crucial time in man's long struggle for survival. We have advanced far in Western Europe, in the Americas and in the Pacific. There are still pockets of barbarism in the 19th century sense in one or more of the continents. They matter little, save to the

extent they are misused, in the solution of the great issues which confront the Western and Communist worlds.

When I speak of barbarism in the 19th century sense I speak of remote and primitive races who still live more or less immune from the impact of modern civilization.

But the great bulk of men and women, a few rich, some moderately well off, many poor and many, many more millions undernourished and badly housed, are all now living with some awareness of this almost incredible new world.

Man's new vision of the universe through his entry into space and his propulsion of satellites round the earth and beyond have startled and indeed bewildered the imagination. You will go back to the Renaissance and the discovery of America for a comparable impact upon the human mind.

But to call these events and developments of the 15th and 16th centuries comparable to our discoveries and ventures today is to minimize the vastness of our achievements, hopes, and fears in the nuclear age. In a decade our present squabbles may well be insignificant in the light of the new worlds we may enter.

A Russian in a space vehicle has orbited the earth. An American has been propelled in a rocket from his country 80 miles above the earth and has successfully descended far away in the Atlantic. These are only some and the beginning of man's achievements in outer space. To quote Jessup and Taubenfeld in their book "Controls for Outer Space," "estimates indicate the possibility that, if it is deemed important enough to justify the necessary appropriations, man may reach the Moon by 1963 or 1966 and might even send an eight-man rocket to Mars by 1970 or 1980. Soviet scientists, too, have announced plans to put men on the Moon and 'to be on the planets by 1965'." The authors estimated that at attainable speeds in 1959 a journey from the Earth to Mercury would take 110 days. You will agree with me that developments every year revolutionize our conception of speed and transit through space.

I shall not now discuss in any detail the consequences of the peaceful use of outer space. But in the realm of navigation, communications, weather forecasts and even control of weather, examination and mapping of the earth and the moon, knowledge of what is happening in every part of our own world (including nuclear explosions) it is clear that we have entered a new age.

All these developments and possibilities have military and political implications. It was long said that the power which was the master of the Bohemian mountains was the master of Europe. It is now being prophesied that the power which can land on and control the moon will be the master of the earth.

It is not, therefore, surprising that the President of this country has asked Congress for huge appropriations to enable an American astronaut to reach the moon by 1970. He refers to the prestige alone which will be won by such an achievement. I was President of the General Assembly in 1957 when the Soviet's successful launching of a Sputnik was announced. I vividly recall the effect this achievement had on the representatives of the uncommitted nations, who certainly regarded the Soviet Union as the equal if not the superior of the United States in the realm of science. Such an impression is not to be overlooked in the Assembly of the United Nations where votes are often influenced by power and prestige.

I agree that the military implications of the new mastery of space can therefore be ignored only out of naivete, blindness, or political convenience.

What, then, is the situation we face today?

First, we have a divided world, split, like Caesar's Gaul, into three parts. There is the Western World of the democracies, with some

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OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee adopted corn and feed grain and wheat program for 1962. Senate committee voted to report bills to authorize emergency livestock loans and to authorize annual appropriations to reimburse CCC for net realized losses. Senate committee agreed to exclude soybeans, cottonseed, flaxseed, and honey from marketing order provisions of farm bill. Senate passed measure to extend date for holding 1961 wheat referendum. Senate committee voted to report bill to increase per diem travel rates.

SENATE - July 6

1. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, in considering the farm bill, S. 1643, "adopted (1) a wheat program for 1962, providing for a 10-percent mandatory reduction in acreage allotments with an additional 30-percent voluntary reduction in acreage allotments, and (2) a corn and feed grain program for 1962, providing a 20-percent mandatory reduction in order to be eligible for price supports, and would apply only to corn, grain sorghums, and barley." p. D538
2. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE voted to report the following bills:
p. D538
~~S. 763, without amendment, to authorize annual appropriations to reimburse CCC for net realized losses sustained during any fiscal year in lieu of annual appropriations to restore capital impairment based on annual Treasury appraisals;~~
S. 1710, with amendment, to continue the authority for emergency livestock loans;
~~S. 1873, without amendment, to permit CCC commodities donated for use in home economics courses to also be used under certain circumstances for training college students; and~~

S. 1107, with amendment, to continue the exemption of production of Durum wheat in portions of Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif., from acreage allotments and marketing quota restrictions.

HOUSE - July 6

3. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President amendments to the budget for 1962 "involving a decrease of \$509,500,000 for the Agency for International Development, an increase of \$85 million for military assistance, and an increase in limitation on administrative expenses in the amount of \$260,000 for the Export-Import Bank of Washington" (H. Doc. 208); to Appropriations Committee. p. 11143
4. WATER POLLUTION. Received the conference report on H. R. 6441, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for a more effective program of water pollution control (H. Rept. 675). pp. 11137-41, 11144
5. BUDGETING. Received from the Budget Bureau a proposed bill to eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates in the annual budgets; to Government Operations Committee. p. 11144
6. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7904, to extend and improve the National Defense Education Act (H. Rept. 674). p. 11144
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Boggs announced the following program for the week of July 10: Mon., S. 796, relating to the use by States of surplus property, and H. R. 7391, to promote the conservation of migratory waterfowl by the acquisition of wetlands and other essential water fowl habitats; Tues., H. R. 6141, to amend the Hiss Act in order to limit to cases involving the national security the prohibition on payment of annuities and retired pay to officers and employees of the U. S.; Wed. and the balance of the week, the D. C. appropriation bill, 1962, and H. R. 7576, the atomic energy authorization bill. p. 11135
8. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 10. p. 11143

SENATE - July 7

9. WHEAT. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 116, to extend the date for holding the referendum with respect to the national marketing quota for wheat for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1962, from July 25 to August 26, 1961. This measure had been reported earlier in the day by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S. Rept. 502). p. 11151
10. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "continued its executive consideration of S. 1643, proposed Agricultural Act of 1961, and agreed to remove soybeans from those commodities eligible for marketing orders, and further agreed that cottonseed, flaxseed, and honey would not be included among such eligible commodities." p. D538
Sen. Keating expressed opposition to the proposed farm bill and stated that he was "hopeful that the relevant committees of both the Senate and House will turn thumbs down on the omnibus farm bill." p. 11168
Sens. Dirksen and Goldwater criticized present farm policies and Sen. Goldwater stated that one cotton producer in Ariz. recently made a quarter of a million dollars, partly from payments under the soil bank for not planting cotton. p. 11169

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bills to continue authority for emergency livestock loans and to authorize annual appropriations to reimburse CCC for net realized losses. House passed bill to continue use of surplus commodities to assist underdeveloped areas (Title II of Public Law 480). Sen. Miller criticized farm bill.

SENATE

1. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE reported the following bills: ~~S. 11224, S. 763, without amendment, to authorize annual appropriations to reimburse CCC for net realized losses sustained during any fiscal year in lieu of annual appropriations to restore capital impairment based on annual Treasury appraisals (S. Rept. 506);~~
~~S. 1710, with amendment, to continue authority for emergency livestock loans (S. Rept. 503);~~
~~S. 1873, without amendment, to permit CCC commodities donated for use in home economics courses to also be used under certain circumstances for training college students (S. Rept. 504); and~~
~~S. 1107, with amendment, to continue the exemption of production of Durum wheat in portions of Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif., from acreage allotments and marketing quota restrictions (S. Rept. 505).~~

2. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Miller criticized the proposed omnibus farm bill, particularly the provisions providing for the establishment of national marketing

orders for marketing quotas for specified agricultural commodities. He expressed concern that enactment of the bill would require "thousands and thousands of new Federal employees who would be added to the Federal payroll to police this program," and inserted an article "stating that the emergency feed grains checkers are going to cost around \$3,500 at least for each of the 99 counties in Iowa, or up to a half million dollars for my State alone." pp. 11304-5

The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "continued its executive consideration of S. 1643, proposed Agricultural Act of 1961, and agreed to make cherries and cranberries for canning or freezing eligible for marketing orders; and disapproved a provision making all other fruits and vegetables for canning or freezing so eligible." p. D544

Sen. Carlson inserted a resolution from the Pumpkin Creek, Kan., Farmers Union local favoring enactment of the omnibus farm bill, S. 1643. pp. 11223-4

3. EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES. Continued debate on S. 1154, to provide for the improvement and strengthening of the educational and cultural exchange program (pp. 11261-78, 11292). By a vote of 17 to 71, rejected a motion by Sen. Dirksen to recommit the bill to the Foreign Relations Committee for further consideration (pp. 11261-71). Agreed to the committee amendments en bloc and the bill as amended is to be considered as original text for the purpose of further amendment (pp. 11271-7).
4. LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY. Sen. Hruska inserted resolutions adopted by the Nebr. Stock Growers Assoc. on various matters, including opposition to enactment of the omnibus farm bill, protection of the domestic livestock industry from excessive imports of foreign meats and livestock, eradication of brucellosis, closer supervision of interstate transactions of livestock buyers and sellers, greater promotion efforts for the sale of beef and beef products, and support for enactment of legislation for the protection of wilderness areas. pp. 11247-9
5. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Cooper inserted two articles urging support for the enactment of the President's foreign aid program. pp. 11231-2
6. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Javits spoke on the need "for reformulation of U. S. trade policy to meet the mortal challenge to U. S. free world leadership during the decade of the 1960's," and inserted several items on this subject. pp. 11249-61

HOUSE

7. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 7444, the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill (p. 11307). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 8072, making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia for 1962 (H. Rept. 686). p. 11379
8. CENTENNIALS. Passed over without prejudice H. J. Res. 435, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and H. J. Res. 436, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges. p. 11313
9. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Curtis, Mo., inserted a statement of the American Farm Bureau Federation before the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee on S. 1643, the omnibus farm bill, saying in part, "A change in the direction of agricultural policy is long overdue, but the changes proposed in S. 1643 go in the wrong direction." pp. 11368-73

EXTENSION OF SPECIAL LIVESTOCK LOAN PROGRAM

JULY 10, 1961.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HOLLAND, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1710]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1710), to amend the act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans under such act until July 14, 1963, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with amendments.

This bill, with the committee amendments, would revive the authority to make special livestock loans until December 31, 1961, and extend the authority to make supplementary advances to borrowers under this program until December 31, 1961. The authority to make initial loans expired July 14, 1957, and the authority to make supplemental advances will expire this July 14. Due to depressed prices, increased costs and drought in Mountain and Northwest States there is a need for this type of credit similar to that which gave rise to enactment of this authority in 1953.

General authority broad enough to cover this type of loan is included in the administration's farm bill, S. 1643. Since it now appears that S. 1643 is not likely to be passed before July 14, your committee recommends enactment of this bill, amended to limit it to the remainder of this year, in order to prevent hardship on livestock producers until action on S. 1643 can be completed.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, June 2, 1961.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This is in response to your request for a report on S. 1710, a bill to amend the act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make special livestock loans under such act until July 14, 1963, and for other purposes.

This Department strongly recommends that the objectives of S. 1710 be enacted at an early date as provided in 321(a) of subtitle C, title III of S. 1643.

S. 1710 would (1) renew until July 14, 1963, the authority to make initial special livestock loans pursuant to the provisions of section 2(c) of Public Law 38, as amended, and (2) extend until July 14, 1967, the authority to make additional special livestock loans to borrowers indebted for such loans. Special livestock loans were originally authorized for a 2-year period from July 14, 1953, by enactment of Public Law 115, 83d Congress, which amended Public Law 38. The purpose of this legislation was to provide a temporary source of credit to assist established producers of cattle, sheep, and goats (but not commercial feed lot operators) to maintain basic livestock herds. Many of these livestock operators were threatened with liquidation of their breeding stock because of the sharp decline in livestock prices during the early 1950's coupled with the adverse effects of the serious drought conditions existing in the major livestock producing areas of the country. By subsequent legislation enacted by the 84th and 85th Congresses, the authority to make initial special livestock loans was continued to July 14, 1957, and the authority to make subsequent special livestock loans to indebted borrowers to July 14, 1961.

Due to depressed prices during the past year for lambs and wool and the increased costs for operating expenses brought about by serious drought conditions in Utah and other areas of the Mountain States and the Northwest where the production of sheep is a major part of the agricultural economy, many operators are now facing financial ruin unless they receive credit assistance to meet their current operating expenses. Their situation is comparable to that which existed at the time of the enactment of the original authority for making special livestock loans in July of 1953. Many of these sheepmen have exhausted the credit available to them through banks and cooperative credit sources and are now confronted with the emergency need of credit or the possible liquidation of their livestock herds. It is this condition that creates the urgency for action on the proposed bill S. 1710.

Under S. 1643, now pending, authority would be provided in title III under section 321(a) of subtitle C for the Secretary to authorize the making of emergency loans to farmers in designated areas where the need for such credit is the result of a natural disaster, severe production losses, or critical economic conditions encountered in the area by the producers of specific agricultural commodities and prod-

ucts. The provisions of this legislation would be broad enough to meet the present credit needs of livestock operators in the Western States, as mentioned above. It would also constitute permanent legislation through which emergency credit could be made available by the Secretary whenever and wherever unusual situations developed affecting any major segment of our agricultural economy.

Since enactment of S. 1643 would provide authority for the making of livestock loans of the type proposed in S. 1710, we see no purpose in its enactment as a separate bill. However, the acute situation of some of the livestock producers will require immediate aid and indicates the need for enactment of S. 1643 prior to the July 14 expiration of the special livestock loan program.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely,

(S) ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, June 26, 1961.

HON. FRANK E. MOSS,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR TED: This is in response to your letter of June 16 regarding S. 1710, your bill to reactivate the special livestock loan program.

This is important legislation and is of particular significance at this time because of the serious drought situation in the West. As you know, this Department strongly recommended this legislation in its report to Senator Ellender of June 2.

The same authority, as contained in your measure, S. 1710, is also contained in title III, section 321(a) of subtitle C of the Agricultural Act of 1961, S. 1643. In addition, this act would make such legislation permanent.

However, since all existing authority to provide emergency livestock loans expires on July 14, and it is not probable that action on S. 1643 will be concluded by the Congress at that time, this Department recommends the enactment of your measure, S. 1710 now for the period ending December 31, 1961. This would reactivate this program and cover the period during which Congress will complete its action on S. 1643.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this letter from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in *roman*):

ACT OF APRIL 6, 1949, AS AMENDED

SEC. 2. * * *

(c) [For a period of four years from the effective date of this subsection] *Until December 31, 1961*, loans for \$2,500¹ or more may be made to established producers and feeders of cattle, sheep, and goats (not including operators of commercial feed lots) who have a good record of operations, but are unable temporarily to get the credit they need from recognized lenders and have a reasonable chance of working out of their difficulties with supplementary financing. After the expiration of the period specified herein, such loans may be made only for supplementary advances to producers indebted for loans made under this subsection, but no such loan shall be made in any event after [July 14, 1961] *December 31, 1961*. The loans may be made on such security as the borrower has available and for the time reasonably required by the needs of the borrower but not exceeding, in the first instance, a period of three years. The creditors of the applicant will not be asked to subordinate their indebtedness but must be willing to work with the borrower to the extent of executing standby agreements for such period of time as is reasonably necessary to give the borrower a chance to substantially improve his situation. The loans shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum and shall be made on such other terms and conditions as the Secretary shall prescribe. The loans shall be subject to approval by a special committee appointed by the Secretary to serve for the particular area as determined by the Secretary. Loans exceeding \$50,000 shall also be approved by the Secretary. The committee shall consist of at least three members appointed by the Secretary from local persons having recognized knowledge of the livestock industry. The committee shall perform such additional functions under this Act, including general direction of the servicing of the loans, as the Secretary may prescribe. The members shall serve at such compensation as the Secretary shall determine not exceeding \$25 for each day spent on the work of the committee and shall be entitled to receive transportation costs and per diem in accordance with standard Government travel regulations.

* * * * *

(e) The Secretary may utilize the revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1148a), for making such loans, reimbursement and for administrative expenses in connection with such loans.

¹ Public Law 175 appropriating an additional amount to the Revolving Fund provided that when the Fund is used for loans under Section 2(c), the minimum loan limitation of \$2,500 shall not apply.



Calendar No. 471

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1710

[Report No. 503]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 24, 1961

Mr. MOSS (for himself, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. METCALF, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. HICKEY, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. ENGLE, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MORSE, and Mr. CARROLL) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 10, 1961

Reported by Mr. HOLLAND, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans under such Act until July 14, 1963, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) section 2(c) of the Act of April 6, 1949, as
4 amended (12 U.S.C. 1148a-2(c)), is amended by striking
5 out at the beginning of the first sentence, "For a period of
6 four years from the effective date of this subsection", and
7 inserting in lieu thereof, "Until ~~July 14, 1963~~ *December*
8 *31, 1961,*".

1 (b) Section 2 (c) of such Act is further amended by
2 striking out in the second sentence thereof “July 14, 1961”,
3 and inserting in lieu thereof “~~July 14, 1967~~ *December 31,*
4 *1961*”.

Amend the title so as to read: “A bill to amend the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans under such Act until December 31, 1961, and for other purposes.”

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1710

[Report No. 503]

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans under such Act until July 14, 1963, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Moss, Mr. Long of Missouri, Mr. Church, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Chavez, Mr. Hickey, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Yarborough, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Engle, Mr. Magnuson, Mr. Morse, and Mr. Carroll

APRIL 24, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 10, 1961

Reported with amendments

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee voted to report bill to permit removal of hay on conservation reserve acreage adjacent to disaster areas. Senate passed bill to continue authority for emergency livestock loans. House subcommittee voted to report proposed Youth Opportunities Act (including Youth Conservation Corps). Sen. Aiken criticized proposals to reduce food production.

SENATE

- LIVESTOCK LOANS.** Passed as reported S. 1710, to continue authority to make emergency livestock loans until Dec. 31, 1961, and to continue the authority to make supplemental advances to borrowers under the program until Dec. 31, 1961. pp. 11420-1
- SOIL BANK; HAY.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report with amendment (but did not actually report) S. 2197, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit the removal of hay from conservation reserve acreage adjacent to disaster areas. p. D550
- FARM PROGRAM.** Sen. Aiken discussed "the determined effort of the Department of Agriculture to reduce the agricultural production of the Nation, while at the same time the State Department is insistently urging long-term foreign commitments on an expanded scale," urged a reappraisal of the situation, and stated that "If the administration persists in its demand for less crop production, Congress simply cannot afford to authorize further commitments to supply food to foreign countries under long-term contracts." Sens. Morse and Javits commended Sen. Aiken's statement. pp. 11427-8
Sen. Carlson inserted a Coffey County (Kan.) Farmers Union resolution favoring enactment of the omnibus farm bill. p. 11393

4. EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES. Continued debate on S. 1154, to provide for the improvement and strengthening of the educational and cultural exchange program (pp. 11411-19, 11421-7, 11429-30). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Mundt to require that the amount of foreign currencies used for educational and cultural exchange programs must be specifically provided for in appropriation acts (as reported the bill provided that foreign currencies may be used within such limits as may from time to time "be established by Congress") (pp. 11411-2). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Fulbright to provide that no appropriation authorized for these programs shall be increased or decreased by more than 10 percent by reason of transfers to any other appropriation available for these programs (pp. 11415-7).
5. PERSONNEL. Both Houses received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill "to amend the Federal Employees' Life Insurance Act"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. pp. 11390, 11393
The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 1070, to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended, so as to provide for an additional unit of life insurance for Federal employees (S. Rept. 527). p. 11394
6. TRANSPORTATION. The Commerce Committee reported without amendment S. 320, to amend the provisions contained in part II of the Interstate Commerce Act concerning registration of State certificates whereby a common carrier by motor vehicle may engage in interstate and foreign commerce within a State (S. Rept. 528). p. 11394
7. WATER POLLUTION. Sen. Young, Ohio, discussed the water pollution problem, saying "This is a problem as old as mankind itself, and here in America it is becoming a more serious one all the time ... I do not know of a bill that has won greater popular support than this measure to control the pollution that is fouling the water that we rely on so heavily." pp. 11405-6
8. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. McGee inserted two resolutions supporting Federal development of the upper Colorado River program. pp. 11407-8
9. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOOD DONATIONS. Passed without amendment S. 1873, to permit CCC commodities donated for use in home economics courses to also be used for training college students if the same facilities and instructors are used for training both high school and college students in home economics courses. p. 11420
10. SMALL BUSINESS. The Small Business Subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendments S. 836, the proposed Small Business Act Amendments of 1961. p. D550
11. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Agreed to without amendment S. Res. 171, to excuse Sen. Dirksen from further service on the Labor and Public Welfare Committee and Sen. Fong from further service on the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, and to assign Sen. Dirksen to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Sen. Fong to the Judiciary Committee, and Sen. Tower to the Banking and Currency and to the Labor and Public Welfare Committees. p. 11392

something about it—talk about lend-lease and armament—forget that and look into things like this. Here is where the Communists are working mostly, homosexuals and pinks. Please, please do something about this.

Respectfully,

NATHALIE R. PEFFERS,
Mrs. Harold Peffers.

Attached to the letter is a clipping from a Connecticut newspaper. The clipping reads as follows:

DOUBLE BILL AT WESTPORT

Adlai Stevenson just had a rough time in South America.

And now the Laurence Henry Co. (Laurence Feldman and Henry Weinstien) are dispatching the New York Repertory Co. into that area.

Two of the plays that will be in the repertory were displayed last night at the Westport Country Playhouse—"The Zoo Story" and "Miss Julie."

If a man of Stevenson's stature found it rough going, it seems to me that these two plays (the company has others in its repertory) are poor selections.

"The Zoo Story," by Edward Albee, is strictly a conversational piece between two characters. William Daniels and Ben Piazza carry on the long flow of talk that ranges from homosexuals to dogs. At times it is smart and witty but generally it is just long-winded. However, the acting is good with Piazza getting the best of the long one-acter.

Viveca Lindfors has to struggle to keep "Miss Julie" entertaining. And she does well, considering the load she has to carry. It is a terribly dated show taking place around the turn of the century in a country estate in Sweden and involves a one-night affair between a girl and her father's valet. Morgan Sterne plays the valet and Betty Field is lost as a maid.

The two plays will be at Westport through Saturday night. On Thursday and Friday afternoons there will be performances of "I Am a Camera," which will be part of the troupe's repertory.

Mr. BUSH. Here is another letter on the same subject:

I understand after attending the theater (Westport Playhouse) this week a certain drama group will present the filthy plays "Miss Julie" and "The Zoo Story" to the Argentine people. At this time we are in need of prestige. These plays to my judgment do not represent America as I know it. What is the matter with our people? Is our morale at this low level?

Again, I have another letter. I ask unanimous consent that this letter and the letter from which I just read be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
(See exhibits 1 and 2.)

Mr. BUSH. I read from that letter:

DEAR SENATOR BUSH: Wednesday I went to the Westport Playhouse to see two plays that are going to South America on a Pan American good-will tour. Enclosed is a piece from the Bridgeport Post.

That is the clipping I have already spoken of and asked to have printed in the RECORD.

At least 50 people walked out of the theater and many said they would write to Washington to stop such filth going to South America. It depicts the worst side of U.S. life. It was the story of a degenerate—filthy and boring—it would do our country much harm.

I am not a prude and never wrote a letter like this before but please investigate.

Yours truly,

KATHERINE B. WILSON.

Of Southport, Conn.

I appreciate that this is not a bill on which we can legislate matters of this kind, but I was distressed to learn from the Department of State that the company referred to is to take these two plays to Latin America—Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, and Sao Paulo in Brazil. These stops are to be made between July 11 and August 15.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. BUSH. May I have another 3 minutes?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield 3 more minutes on the bill to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BUSH. I mention this appropos of the Senator's amendment, which has to do with the appointment of the commission, because I believe that if an advisory commission on international, educational, and cultural affairs is to be established to replace the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, this is the type of thing that should come under the purview of that Commission, and such a commission should feel some responsibility to recommend legislation to Congress to stop exporting the very worst depictions of American life, which present our people as being morally depraved.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUSH. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. If my amendment prevails and there is representation of both political parties on the commission, every member on every side can have somebody to whom he can go when matters of this kind come to his attention.

Mr. BUSH. I do not doubt it. I do not doubt that, with or without the amendment, the plea would not fall on deaf ears. I believe anyone worthy to serve on that commission, of whatever party affiliation, or if he had none, would feel some sense of responsibility in connection with the matters about which I am talking.

I think we realize, from reports we have had, from books we have read, the export of many of our motion pictures has done us irreparable harm in countries. When we are permitting the continuation of the export of this type of entertainment, which purports to give a picture of American life, we are offsetting the good that comes from cultural exchange programs.

Can anyone imagine the Russians sending to this country the types of plays we are talking about? They send us ballets, dancers, musicians of the best quality. Those they present to us are considered, and probably do, represent the best side of their cultural life. Yet we take no steps to prevent the export of the worst side of our cultural life, in spite of all the State Department can do.

I have talked with the head of the USIA, Ed Murrow, privately. He said there is nothing we can do under existing law to stop or prohibit the export of

this kind of entertainment. It is done privately, and he has no authority to hinder, delay, or affect this type of travel by American entertainers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, may I have 2 more minutes?

Mr. MUNDT. I wonder if the distinguished Senator from Arkansas would yield some time to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BUSH. I thank the Senator.

In permitting the export of this type of entertainment without restraint, we go a long way toward vitiating and liquidating the efforts of Ed Murrow and the USIA and the effect of the cultural exchange programs we are talking about today.

My plea is not for an amendment to the bill today, but it is that it not fall on deaf ears, and that if we do establish the Commission which is proposed, the plea I make should come before the Commission. I intend to call it to the attention of the Commission. I believe it should study the whole problem and see whether or not it is worthwhile to recommend legislation which will give the State Department or the USIA some authority to prevent travel and entertainment that will serve only to liquidate the good work that is being done all over the world at the taxpayers' expense.

I think the export of filthy and immoral performances as being representative of U.S. life is shameful. I think the time has come for the Government to take a hand in the problem to see what can be done to control it.

I thank both the Senator from South Dakota and the Senator from Arkansas for yielding time to me.

EXHIBIT 1

DEAR MR. BUSH: I understand after attending the theater (Westport Playhouse) this week a certain drama group will present the filthy plays "Miss Julie" and "The Zoo Story" to the Argentine people. At this time we are in need of prestige. These plays to my judgment do not represent America as I know it. What is the matter with our people? Is our morale at this low level?

Thank you again.

Mrs. L. R. CLASE.

EXHIBIT 2

JULY 6, 1961.

HON. PRESCOTT BUSH,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BUSH: Wednesday I went to the Westport Playhouse to see two plays that are going to South America on a Pan American good will tour. Enclosed is a piece from the Bridgeport Post.

At least 50 people walked out of the theater and many said they would write to Washington to stop such filth going to South America. It depicts the worst side of U.S. life. It was the story of a degenerate, filthy and boring. It would do our country much harm.

I am not a prude and never wrote a letter like this before but please investigate.

Yours truly,

KATHERINE B. WILSON.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield 1 minute to me?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield 1 minute to the majority leader.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I ask unanimous consent that, despite the unanimous consent under which we are operating, the Senate lay aside the pending business and that I may call up Calendar No. 472, Senate bill 1873. I do so because of the grave drought and grasshopper situation in the Northwestern part of the country.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may I ask the Senator how long it will take?

Mr. MANSFIELD. One minute.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. For 1 minute?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. With that understanding, I have no objection.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I may say that if it takes 4 or 5 minutes, it is worthwhile. The bill was reported by our agriculture committee unanimously, and I am happy to yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. This is not a bill that was reported this morning. It was reported yesterday.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, if the majority leader will yield, it is a 2-year extension of the livestock loan bill, in which so many Senators representing Western States are interested. I made inquiry this noon, and I understood there was no objection in the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, nor in its immediate consideration, since it is urgent and the time limit may be imposed very shortly.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, the bill was unanimously reported by the committee. There appears to be a need for it. It carries out legislation which was in effect 2 years ago. There was no need for it in the last 2 or 3 years, but there is now.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, does this bill deal with livestock loans or grasshoppers, or just what situation?

Mr. MANSFIELD. This is a bill to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to donate dairy products and other agricultural commodities for use in home economics courses.

The other bill to be considered today is the livestock loan bill, which would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans under such act to July 14, 1963.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Both of these measures are emergency matters and should be adopted. Another bill was referred to by my colleague.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That bill was approved favorably today by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, and is not on the calendar.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. But may we have the assurance of the distinguished majority leader that it may be considered promptly tomorrow?

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator has the assurance of both the minority leader and myself that it will be called up promptly.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. So the bill on payments to drought disaster areas will be considered tomorrow?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes; if it is on the calendar. I want to say for the RECORD that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], along with the other Senators who joined in the proposal, has been a staunch advocate of this program.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I thank the Senator. I thought this relief should have been permitted under the original emergency legislation, but it is special legislation and it should be adopted.

DONATION OF DAIRY AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1873) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to donate dairy products and other agricultural commodities for use in home economics courses," approved September 13, 1960 (74 Stat. 899), in order to permit the use of donated foods under certain circumstances for training college students.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana to proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 472, S. 1873?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to donate dairy products and other agricultural commodities for use in home economics course", approved September 13, 1960 (74 Stat. 899), is amended by striking out the period at the end of such Act and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the following: "including college students if the same facilities and instructors are used for training both high school and college students in home economics courses."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me again?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Montana.

EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK LOANS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 471, S. 1710.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1710) to amend the act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans under such act until July 14, 1963 and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1710) to amend the act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emer-

gency livestock loans under such act until July 14, 1963, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with amendments, on page 1, line 7, after the word "Until", to strike out "July 14, 1963" and insert "December 31, 1961", and on page 2, line 3, after the word "thereof", to strike out "July 14, 1967" and insert "December 31, 1961"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 2(c) of the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1148a-2(c)), is amended by striking out at the beginning of the first sentence, "For a period of four years from the effective date of this subsection", and inserting in lieu thereof, "Until December 31, 1961".

(b) Section 2(c) of such Act is further amended by striking out in the second sentence thereof "July 14, 1961", and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1961".

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the bill is of immediate and of very great importance in the livestock areas where the drought is now pressing very hard. The bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with a request for immediate passage.

As a brief statement, the bill, with the committee amendments, would revive the authority to make emergency livestock loans until December 31, 1961, and would extend the authority to make supplementary advances to borrowers under the program until December 31, 1961. I know of no objection at all to passage of the bill.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I am sure that Senators on both sides of the aisle in the committee felt this was an emergency measure. I hope the bill will be passed.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Will the Senator yield to me, Mr. President, for one question?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Under the extension, will there be a limitation to areas which have been designated as disaster areas?

Mr. HOLLAND. No. The bill would simply authorize the Secretary to again make emergency livestock loans. The law has never applied except in emergency cases.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I thank the Senator. I hope the bill will be approved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the first committee amendment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the committee amendments be considered and agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement by the Senator from Utah [Mr. Moss], the author of the bill, relative to his position on the bill, may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR FRANK E. MOSS

The measure now before the Senate, S. 1710, amends the act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans under the act until December 31 of this year.

There is no question about the need for the passage of this bill. Twelve other members have joined in cosponsoring it. Many ranchers in my State of Utah and elsewhere in the West are in distress because of prolonged drought, imports of sheep and cattle, and increased expenses without a corresponding increase in income. A serious credit situation has developed. Immediate assistance can best be provided through reactivation of the special livestock loan program.

The program was first authorized in 1953, primarily to assist livestock owners in maintaining basic herds during the period of prolonged drought and unstable livestock prices. Under the original authority, loans could be made to new applicants only through July 14, 1957, but the authority was extended to authorize loans to indebted borrowers until July 14, 1961. This bill will extend until the end of this year authority to make loans to both new and indebted borrowers.

Ranchers conducting family-type operations are eligible for consideration under the Farmers Home Administration regular operating loan program. However, this program is not adequate in its present form to finance many of the larger livestock operations now in trouble in my State and throughout the West, and it is obvious that the expanded program contemplated by S. 1643, the Agricultural Act of 1961, cannot be enacted before the July 14 expiration date.

The special livestock loan program has proved sound and highly successful in the past. Approximately \$90 million has been loaned, with more than 93 percent paid back, with interest, to date. Officials of the Farmers Home Administration anticipate that total payout will approach 98 percent.

The program will not require specific appropriation since the Secretary of Agriculture already has the authority under Public Law 38 to use the revolving fund provided for emergency loans for special livestock loans.

I want to take this opportunity to thank the able Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], for the dispatch with which he has moved, as chairman of the Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrification Subcommittee of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee, to take action on this bill in time to meet the expiration date and the loan emergency, and also to express my appreciation to the distinguished chairman of the committee [Mr. ELLENDER] for his cooperation.

The need for extending the emergency livestock loan program was first brought to my attention by George M. Smith, general manager of the Producers Livestock Loan Co. in Salt Lake City, and this legislation has the support of the Utah State Farm Bureau, Utah Wool Growers and other farm organizations.

Mr. Smith's letter, together with a letter to Mr. Clarence A. Anderson, State director of the Farmers Home Administration in Utah, are attached to this statement.

PRODUCERS LIVESTOCK LOAN CO.,
Salt Lake City, Utah, March 28, 1961.

HON. FRANK E. MOSS,
U.S. Senator, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MOSS: Last week a meeting was held in the office of Mr. Clarence A. Anderson, State director of the Farmers Home Administration, during which many of the problems confronting the sheepmen of our

State were discussed at some length. Since then similar discussions have been had with representatives of the Farm Bureau and both the State and National Wool Growers Associations. It was the consensus of opinion that some of the problems were deep seated and would take time to resolve. On the other hand, the matter of proper financing through this period of adjustment becomes a complex thing and of such proportion that companies such as ours, the PCA's, and a relatively few banks that make loans on livestock are unable to carry the burden without some help.

Legislation was passed in 1953 authorizing the Farmers Home Administration to assist primary lenders in financing sheep and cattle men under an arrangement known as the special livestock loan program. Legislation providing the same kind of assistance is needed again to insure continued operation of many outfits beyond the current year.

A copy of my letter confirming the meeting in Mr. Anderson's office is enclosed for your information, and your wholehearted cooperation and support of the proposed program is urgently solicited.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

GEORGE M. SMITH,
General Manager.

PRODUCERS LIVESTOCK LOAN CO.,
Salt Lake City, Utah, March 27, 1961.

MR. CLARENCE A. ANDERSON,
State Director, Farmers Home Administration, Salt Lake City, Utah

DEAR MR. ANDERSON: This will have reference to the meeting held in your office a few days ago concerning many serious problems confronting sheepmen.

One of the oldest industries known to man is on its knees and literally being forced from its rightful place in our economy, largely because of steadily rising operating costs and diminishing returns realized from its production of wool and lambs. These are factors beyond control of the sheepmen and his dilemma has been worsened in recent years by drought.

As you know, our company with farm credit assistance, together with two or three banks which survived the depression of the early 1930's gave of their time, energy, and resources to save and maintain a substantial number of both sheep and cattlemen in the West who would otherwise have been forced out of business. Had this leadership, encouragement, and financial aid not been made available to them there is good reason to believe that the livestock segment of our western agricultural economy would be negligible today.

In recent years because of the ever increasing demand on banks for furnishing working capital to various business enterprises, financing of automobiles, appliances, etc., it has been difficult if not impossible for sheepmen, and livestock operators generally to obtain financial assistance except through organizations such as ours and the Farmers Home Administration.

Since the officers and directors of our company are sheep and cattlemen we have adopted a philosophy of faith and hope in the future. However as mentioned increased costs for labor, equipment, taxes, etc., further magnified by unreasonably low returns in the case of lamb and wool has resulted in continuous retrogression in position of most of our range sheep loans. We are aware that some operators have no place in the industry and would not be successful under the most favorable conditions.

On the other hand the great majority are honest hard-working citizens with substantial investments in their operation who need only time, we feel, to reappraise their individual situation and work collectively in solving deeper problems existing in the industry.

Our capacity and that of the PCA's to carry all of them through this period, is of course limited, and unless a program within the Government can become operative along the line of the special livestock loan program established in 1953 whereby joint financing of these hard-pressed people can be done, many sheepmen in this and adjoining States will be required to liquidate their outfits at sacrificed prices and further damage to our economy.

We have met with representatives of other lending organizations and are seeking support from the State and National Woolgrowers Association and intend requesting aid and assistance of our Senators and Congressmen in helping to resolve this situation.

We urgently request that you as State Director of the Farmers Home Administration communicate this problem to your people at the Washington level so that they being fully apprized of the sheepmen's plight will lend their full effort and cooperation toward bringing about legislation which we feel is a must at this present time if the sheep industry as we know it in the West is to survive.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE M. SMITH,
General Manager.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1710) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "A bill to amend the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans under such Act until December 31, 1961, and for other purposes."

MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1961

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1154) to provide for the improvement and strengthening of the international relations of the United States by promoting better mutual understanding among the peoples of the world through educational and cultural exchanges.

MR. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I offer a substitute for the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota.

On line 19, page 18, after the word "appointed," insert "on a nonpartisan basis."

I should like to offer that as a substitute for the Senator's amendment "T". I am ready to yield back my time on the amendment and vote, if the Senator is willing to yield back his time.

MR. MUNDT. Mr. President, this proposed substitute is nothing except saying the same thing over again as a parliamentary ruse to avoid a yea-and-nay vote on the very fundamental issue set out in my amendment.

What we are trying to decide—and it is a question for the Senate to decide—is whether at the present time Republicans should be included or excluded from service on the Commission. For 12 years we have had language providing that not more than a majority of the Commission members should be members of the same political party.

S. 1710

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 12, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans under such Act until December 31, 1961, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) section 2 (c) of the Act of April 6, 1949, as
4 amended (12 U.S.C. 1148a-2 (c)), is amended by striking
5 out at the beginning of the first sentence, "For a period of
6 four years from the effective date of this subsection", and
7 inserting in lieu thereof, "Until December 31, 1961,".

8 (b) Section 2 (c) of such Act is further amended by
9 striking out in the second sentence thereof "July 14, 1961",
10 and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1961".

Passed the Senate July 11, 1961.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1710

AN ACT

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans under such Act until December 31, 1961, and for other purposes.

JULY 12, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

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87th-1st, No. 117

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to continue authority for emergency livestock loans. House received President's proposed water resources bill. Senate committee voted to report bill to establish wilderness preservation system.

HOUSE

1. LOANS. Passed without amendment S. 1710, to continue the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans until December 31, 1961, and to continue the authority to make supplemental advances to borrowers under the program until Dec. 31, 1961. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 11605
2. PEANUTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments H. R. 1021, to extend the definition of "peanuts" which is now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to continue the exclusion from acreage allotments and marketing quotas any peanuts produced and marketed for consumption as boiled peanuts (H. Rept. 718). p. 11632
3. WATER RESOURCES. Received from the President a proposed bill "to provide for the optimum development of the Nation's natural resources through the coordinated planning of water and related land resources, through the establishment of a Water Resources Council and river basin commissions, and by providing financial assistance to the States in order to increase State participation in such planning"; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 11632

4. TARIFFS. Agreed to the Senate amendment on H. R. 4591, to continue the suspension of duties on metal scrap. The amendment provides for the suspension of duties on imported horsemeat. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 11605-6
5. WATER POLLUTION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6441, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for a more effective program of water pollution control. pp. 11583-605
6. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendment H. R. 7576, authorizing appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission for 1962. This bill includes authorizations for reactor development, biology and medicine, and the cooperative power reactor demonstration program. pp. 11554-83
7. FARM LABOR. The Education and Labor Committee voted to report with amendment (but did not actually report) H. R. 7812, to provide for the registration of contractors of migrant agricultural workers. p. D565
8. COMMERCE; TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report with amendments (but did not actually report) H. R. 2429, to prohibit damage to, or destruction of, any shipment of freight or express moving in interstate or foreign commerce. p. D566
9. PUBLIC LANDS. The Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 2925, to amend the act of March 8, 1922, to permit the sale of certain isolated tracts of public lands in Alaska. p.D566
10. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Pelly discussed U. S. foreign policy, saying "Are we so naive as to believe that agricultural commodities are not strategic materials?" pp. 11606-7
11. FARM POLICY. Rep. Battin inserted the 1961 platform of the Young Republican Convention, which includes a plank on agriculture. pp. 11612-4
12. MONEY AND CREDIT. Rep. Multer inserted an article, "History of Development of Study of Money and Credit Outlined," which includes a statement on agricultural programs. pp. 11615-31
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced the following legislative program for the week of July 17: Mon., the following bills will be considered under motions to suspend the rules, H. R. 7043, to extend to employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949 the benefits of salary increases in connection with the protection of basic compensation rates from the effects of downgrading actions, H. J. Res. 435, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, H. J. Res. 436, to provide for the recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges, H. R. 2555, to provide for allotment and advancement of pay with respect to civilian employees of the U. S. in cases of emergency evacuations in oversea areas; also the Consent Calendar will be called; Tues., the Private Calendar will be called. p. 11587
14. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 17. p. 11632

both before and after water pollution abatement.

Provision should be made within the Public Health Service for developing the water quality criteria which are suited to application on a national basis. However, many water quality criteria are not uniformly applicable because of the effects of area usage differences, stream characteristics, and other factors. State and local determinations of some criteria also will have to be made. It is recognized that periodic revision of these criteria not only will be in order, but should be sought, as new data are made available.

That the Public Health Service assume leadership, in collaboration with other public and private agencies, in collecting, compiling, and publishing pertinent data on the toxicity of water contaminants. This should include criteria, standards, methods of testing, and safe allowable concentrations for human consumption; also that efforts be made to stimulate toxicological and epidemiological studies to be made to determine long- and short-range effects.

The total national support for research in water supply and water pollution control should be increased substantially.

The flow of research findings on the water environment must be increased and intensified in depth as well as breadth.

That improved methods be developed for measuring pollution abatement progress. New engineering parameters which encompass all pollution components, as well as yardsticks for measurement of stream quality, are critically needed.

It should be regarded as an obligation on the part of industry to undertake basic research which will determine the biotic and other effects influencing the public welfare of the products they distribute. This should apply to detergents, insecticides, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and other microchemicals and microbiologicals, and to the effects of metallic wastes such as compounds of chromium and cyanide. Where the effects of these or other health hazards or potential public nuisances are not adequately treated within industry, the Federal Government or the States must provide for and budget such research. Additional research of peculiar public responsibility includes the effect and interpretation of reducing anaerobes, nitrifying bacteria, viruses, protozoa, and other biota, and radiation hazards.

The flow of engineers and scientists who are competent to advance and administer the scientific, technological, and economic conservation of our water resources, including, in particular, the control of water pollution, must be increased promptly by recruitment and training of basically qualified personnel at two levels: First, the professional or predoctorate level; and second, the postdoctorate level.

The field of water supply and pollution control has become so complex that we must think more generally than in the past of a multidisciplinary approach to the solution of developing problems. This implies the introduction of repre-

sentatives of many disciplines including economists and political scientists, as well as applied mathematicians and physicists to this field and the creation of requisite institutes or centers for environmental health research at which needed personnel can be brought together.

The capability of graduate schools or university departments of engineering and public health to produce a sufficient number of engineers and scientists who are able to deal effectively with the mounting problems of water resource control must be enlarged by support of staff, student body, and teaching and research facilities, as well as by grants-in-aid of research. Interdisciplinary research should be encouraged in particular. Because the use of personnel and the application of research lie in the public domain, the Federal Government must be expected to assume a substantial portion of the required financial burden.

The flow of treatment-plant operating personnel, as well as engineers and scientists working in the wider field of water-supply and water-pollution control, must be increased and their training broadened.

Mr. Speaker, I will vote for this legislation, but with the understanding that it is insufficient, inadequate, and incomplete, and in the hope that we will consider it only a beginning in working toward the solution of the grave problem that presents itself.

It is my hope that the Members of the Congress and people outside of Congress who are interested will watch closely the results of this program and continue to make their recommendations and in various ways have their influence felt to bring about an early reconsideration of this total problem so that we can finally come to grips with it in a more intelligent, realistic, and practical manner.

Mr. Speaker, I will support this bill but with the realization that it is not adequate and that it has many shortcomings that a thorough study and consideration of this matter would bring out. In my opinion, it is not a completely intelligent approach to the solution of the problem of pollution, but I hope that it will do some good while we are learning from experience and we will benefit from the mistakes that will become evident, I think, as time goes on.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, this bill represents a great forward step by the Congress in one of the most important fields on which we will legislate this year—the field of water pollution control.

I want to compliment the distinguished chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Minnesota, Congressman JOHN BLATNIK, for his great leadership in connection with this legislation.

I strongly urge the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD, on the conference report just agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation:

JULY 13, 1961.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
The Speaker,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the U.S. Civil War Centennial Commission to take effect forthwith.

I take this opportunity to express to you my deep appreciation of the appointment. I have enjoyed serving as a member of the Commission.

My normal duties and responsibilities are increasing to such an extent as to make it impracticable for me to devote such time to the Commission as is required.

With assurances of my highest esteem and cordial good wishes, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

WM. M. TUCK.

EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK LOANS

Mr. KING of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1710) to amend the act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans under such act until December 31, 1961, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 2(c) of the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1148a-2(c)), is amended by striking out at the beginning of the first sentence, "For a period of four years from the effective date of this subsection", and inserting in lieu thereof, "Until December 31, 1961,".

(b) Section 2(c) of such Act is further amended by striking out in the second sentence thereof "July 14, 1961", and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1961".

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUSPENSION OF DUTIES ON METAL SCRAP AND HORSEMEAT

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 4591) to continue until the close of June 30, 1962, the suspension of duties on metal scrap, and for other purposes, with amend-

ments of the Senate thereto and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

Page 2, line 3, strike out "This" and insert "The first section of this".

Page 2, line 3, after "shall" insert "not".

Page 2, after line 4, insert:

SEC. 3. (a) Section 201 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C., sec. 1201), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"PAR. 1826. Horsemeat, fresh, chilled, or frozen, whether or not decharacterized (except horsemeat packed in immediate containers weighing with their contents less than ten pounds each)."

(b) The amendments made by this section shall apply to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after the date of enactment of this Act, and to articles covered by entries or withdrawals which have not been liquidated or the liquidation of which has not become final on such date of enactment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this the bill that deals with horsemeat?

Mr. MILLS. The bill that passed the House dealt with scrap metal. While the bill was in the other body, one of the distinguished Members of that body from the State of Kansas offered an amendment that placed on the free list imported horsemeat. The finance committee of that body and the other body unanimously agreed to the amendment, having been persuaded by the author to believe that there was an ever-increasing demand in this country for horsemeat for use in connection with the manufacture of food for pets, and an ever-decreasing supply in this country of horsemeat.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman tell use where this horsemeat is going to come from, that is, the major share of it?

Mr. MILLS. It is the chairmen's understanding that the meat would come from Argentina and Mexico.

Mr. GROSS. But none from Russia?

Mr. MILLS. No.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CERTIFICATION BY FAA OF FLIGHT ATTENDANTS

(Mr. MACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MACK. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill to require certification by the Federal Aviation Agency of flight attendants, such as stewards and stewardesses, employed by the airlines of the United States.

Flight attendants have never been required to meet a standard of proficiency in the operation of safety and emergency equipment and in the conduct of emergency procedures for evacuation of passengers.

The airlines themselves have varying standards for these employees, depending on what the individual airline considers adequate training. I believe that air travelers should have the assurance that every member on the crew of every airline has been adequately trained to meet their responsibilities in an emergency.

My bill would amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to include flight attendants within the definition of "airman," thereby making them subject to certification and regulation by the FAA.

I have no hesitancy in urging the House to support this measure as one that is necessary for the further protection of the air traveling public.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS NEXT WEEK

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule next week be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT OVER UNTIL MONDAY NEXT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

FOREIGN POLICY APPEASEMENT

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. PELL] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. PELL. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned with regard to numerous incidents of appeasement in our foreign policy.

Recently I wrote a letter to Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges, requesting that I be furnished the names of American firms seeking export licenses permitting sale of our surplus farm products to Russia and other Communist nations, as authorized by a new Department of Commerce directive.

While my request has not as yet been formally acknowledged, I do know the nature of the reply I shall receive. When Secretary Hodges appeared before the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee on July 11, an opportunity was presented for me to personally ask about the matter, and the Secretary stated that the decision had been made not to disclose the names of any such firms doing business with the Kremlin.

In further response to my question, the Secretary stated that the commodities and material being exported and the destination of these cargoes would be provided, but the names of the American exporters are classified and therefore are not available to the public.

Frankly, this statement from the Secretary of Commerce came as no surprise. It will be recalled that earlier this year, in my own city of Seattle, Wash., our distinguished colleague, Congressman Moss, announced with great fanfare that the names of all firms dealing with the Communists were to be announced. Congressman Moss, chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Information, stated that Secretary Hodges had informed him:

In the future the public can find out the names of every firm granted export licenses, what is being shipped aboard, and the destination of the shipments.

As added confirmation, a few days later White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger, on April 18, in a letter addressed to Mr. Eugene Pullian, Jr., managing editor of the Indianapolis News, stated without equivocation:

Commerce Secretary Hodges has disclosed he is planning to reverse a 20-year-old secrecy policy on identity of firms granted export licenses.

Mr. Salinger went on to say:

This was positive evidence of the President's attitude on information.

Time passed. The Secretary hedged on issuing the formal order lifting the secrecy ban. On being pressed, the Commerce Department finally announced that the Secretary was only "tentatively considering" the advisability of making the information public, and now we have the decision which classifies as secret the names of such firms who deal with the Reds.

President Kennedy has made much about the need for sacrifice. In this connection, I would like to ask my colleagues if they do not consider trading with our avowed and mortal enemy a form of economic subversion. I submit that these firms would not do business if it were not profitable. Certainly the Communists would not do business unless they needed the materials, machinery, and food. Can the American taxpayers be expected to shell out ever-increasing taxes to support foreign aid, Peace Corps, USIA, and a host of expensive programs needed to combat communism when U.S. firms are actively trading with these same Communists?

Let us consider this subject of food for a moment. Are we so naive as to believe that agricultural commodities are not strategic materials? By what strange logic then, does the Department of Commerce justify its new directive, which permits the exporting of agricultural products, as nonstrategic materials, to the Communist countries of Eastern Europe? Ask the military leaders of any age what an army travels on. There is just one answer—its stomach.

Today every Iron Curtain country is having trouble feeding its populace. Hungry men are not efficient on a pro-

Public Law 87-106
87th Congress, S. 1710
July 26, 1961



An Act

75 STAT. 220.

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans under such Act until December 31, 1961, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 2(c) of the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1148a-2(c)), is amended by striking out at the beginning of the first sentence, "For a period of four years from the effective date of this subsection", and inserting in lieu thereof, "Until December 31, 1961;". Agriculture.
Livestock
loans.
69 Stat. 366.

(b) Section 2(c) of such Act is further amended by striking out in the second sentence thereof "July 14, 1961", and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1961". 72 Stat. 357.

Approved July 26, 1961.

S. 1710

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 29, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MOSS to the bill (S. 1710) to amend the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans under such Act until July 14, 1963, and for other purposes, viz:

1 In line 7, strike out "July 14, 1963" and insert in lieu
2 thereof "December 31, 1961".

3 In line 10, strike out "July 14, 1967" and insert in
4 lieu thereof "December 31, 1961".

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to amend the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans under such Act until December 31, 1961, and for other purposes."

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1710

AMENDMENTS

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